

## BISMARCK.

The Prince Chancellor Offended by the Action of the Prussian Parliament.

## WILL HE RESIGN?

Rumors of his Intention to Vacate His High Position.

## HE SEES THE KAISER.

Berlin, Dec. 17, 1874.

It is rumored that Prince Bismarck regards the action of the Reichstag yesterday in voting that in order to uphold its dignity the constitution should be amended, so as to prevent the arrest of a Deputy during a session, as equivalent to a vote of want of confidence. Bismarck says that he is determined to resign.

WILL THE PARLIAMENT REDEEM FROM ITS DEFENSE OF LEGISLATIVE PRIVILEGE?

It is further said that, in consequence of this view of the Chancellor, the resolution will be modified at to-day's sitting of the Reichstag. THE PROBABLE CONSEQUENCES TO THE GERMAN NATION.

The Berlin Post, in its issue to-day, expresses the hope that Prince Bismarck has not yet definitely decided to resign from the government, but adds that however deplorable such a decision by the Chancellor must be regarded it would not be productive of imminent danger to the State.

IS HE WEARY OF OFFICE?

The Kreuz Zeitung says that the rumors of the Chancellor's resignation emanated from his intimate friends, who say that the Prince declared that he was "weary" and that it is "impossible for him to govern with the present majority in the Reichstag."

WHAT THE CHANCELLOR SAID TO A DEPUTY.

Another report gives Herr Denzin, a Deputy in the Reichstag, as the authority for the statement that the Prince intends resigning his portfolio in the government.

Herr Denzin, it is asserted, announced that Prince Bismarck stated that in view of the vacillating majority in the Reichstag he would be forced to resign.

PRINCE BISMARCK AT AUDIENCE WITH EMPEROR WILLIAM—CITIZEN SUMMERS AS TO THE RESULT OF THE CRISIS.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—Evening.

Prince Bismarck had an interview with the Emperor to-day. Rumors of his resignation are still repeated; but in some Parliamentary circles it is reported that the difficulty has been completely settled.

WHAT THEY THINK IN BERLIN.

The opinion is almost unanimously held that yesterday's action of the Reichstag was not a vote of want of confidence, and it is considered certain that, even if the Chancellor has tendered his resignation, the Emperor will not accept it.

THE CHANCELLOR'S IDEA OF RESIGNATION SAID TO HAVE BEEN ABANDONED.

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A. M.

A special despatch to the Morning Post from Berlin says:—

"It is positively asserted that Prince Bismarck tendered his resignation, which was refused. He afterwards conferred with the leaders of the national party regarding the future conduct of affairs in Parliament, and an understanding was secured."

## SNOW FALL IN FRANCE.

A HEAVY FALL OF SNOW IN THE TERRITORY OF THE NORTH—A FATAL ACCIDENT ONE OF THE FIRST RESULTS.

PARIS, Dec. 17, 1874.

There was quite a heavy fall of snow in the northern section of France yesterday. A FATAL ACCIDENT occurred at the fall of snow. In the city of Angers, capital of the Department of Maine-et-Loire, a deplorable accident was caused by the storm. The roof of the Market Hall, unable to sustain the weight of snow that had accumulated upon it, gave way, causing the death and injury of many persons.

## MUTINEERS SENTENCED.

ENGINEERS SAILORS PROMPTLY PUNISHED FOR MUTINIOUS CONDUCT.

LONDON, Dec. 17, 1874.

The crew of the brig Brocksley, which arrived at Liverpool from Galveston on the 15th inst., were in a state of mutiny.

A hearing in their cases resulted in their sentence to imprisonment for terms ranging from six to eight weeks.

## FIRES.

CHICAGO KEEPING UP ITS REPUTATION.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17, 1874.

The total loss by the fire on West Madison street this morning is now stated at \$40,000, but the estimate is doubtless exaggerated. The brewery of Haas & Powell, at Riverside, was burned this morning. The loss was \$35,000, and the insurance unknown.

## WORK OF AN INCENDIARY.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 17, 1874.

The house, barn, tobacco sheds and outbuildings of Rufus Cook, at Hatley, Mass., were destroyed by fire last night. The loss is \$12,000; partially insured. The cause of the fire was an incendiary.

## THE RECENT FIRES IN BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 17, 1874.

Mayor Cobb had a conference with the Board of Fire Commissioners this forenoon in reference to the recent fire. The question as to whether there is to be an investigation into the breaking out of the Plymouth street fire a second time is being considered by the Commissioners.

## THE HILT FORGERY CASE.

DEPENDANT NOT WELL ENOUGH TO APPEAR.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17, 1874.

Another hearing was fixed for to-day, before Commissioner Bidelle, in the case of George F. Bitt, charged with forging bonds of the United States. Mr. Brewster read a note from Dr. W. Gredman, stating that he deemed it advisable to have Bitt removed to his house at Toga, which had been done. Commissioner Bidelle, however, from Dr. Daliam and Goodman, stating that defendant was not yet in a condition to admit of his leaving his home. The case was then continued until Thursday next.

## THE KATIE KING SWindle.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 17, 1874.

The Philadelphia Press, of to-morrow will contain a full exposure of the Katie King swindle, the facts having been obtained from a gentleman who unearthed the fraud. He traced the supposed Katie to a boarding house and, after a long continued effort, persuaded her to confess the deception she had been practicing and to produce the gaudy dresses she wore at the manifestations. The production of the latter, with a large lot of jewelry, which had been presented to Katie at advance, induced Robert Dale Owen and Dr. Child, two leading Spiritualists of this city, to publicly repudiate the swindle.

## NEW ORLEANS.

RETURN OF THE RETURNING BOARD ON THE RETURN OF TWENTY-THREE PARISHES—THIRTY-SEVEN CONSERVATIVES TO THIRTY-THREE RADICALS IN THE HOUSE—COLORED GIRLS WITHDRAW THEMSELVES FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL ON DEMAND OF WHITE MALE POPULISTS—GENERAL MILKE BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS IN CONSEQUENCE.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 17, 1874.

The Returning Board has been trying the late Chief Clerk Campbell, charged with tampering with the returns and testimony, but they could not prove it.

When the returns from Labadie parish were being canvassed some important testimony, found missing, was filed by the conservatives. Mr. Whitaker requested that the conservative committee be allowed to inspect all the papers bearing on parishes coming before the Board under protest previous to considering them, in order that they might see that all the testimony was present.

Governor Wells objected, saying that it would detain the Board too long. Mr. Whitaker then presented evidence proving that the signatures of the Labadie parish returns were forged.

When the returns from the parishes of twenty-three parishes, besides the First and Second Congressional districts and will promulgate them. These returns are from thirty-three radicals and thirty-seven conservatives.

COLORADO GIRLS WITHDRAW FROM THE HIGH SCHOOL. The students of the Colorado girls' high school to-day appeared at the Lower Girls' High School to compel the removal therefrom of a number of colored pupils. A police officer in five entered the school and stated the purpose of their visit, threatening to use force if necessary. All the colored girls present promptly and quickly left the building and the boys returned to their own school.

## MILKE BETWEEN WHITES AND BLACKS.

The colored students resented in a general meeting between the whites and blacks in the neighborhood of the girls' school. A colored policeman was badly hurt by being thrown in the street by a negro with a swinging pin, and a number of other persons more or less injured. During the excitement a negro man fell dead of heart disease.

IN THE CASE OF J. B. ELAN, TRYING FOR A WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS. The case of J. B. Elan, trying for a writ of habeas corpus, was continued before Judge De Sol parish, Judge Hawkins, of the Superior District Court, decided that he had no jurisdiction to issue the writ, and the case was continued to a later date.

CONSERVATIVES IN WASHINGTON ANXIOUS AND DISTURBED FOR THE RETURNING BOARD—KELLOGG CALLS FOR THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17, 1874.

Gentlemen of prominence residing in Louisiana, who arrived here last night, say the conservative party, to which they are attached, clearly elected a majority of the Legislature of that State and others of their candidates at the recent election; that the conservatives are anxiously awaiting the report of the Returning Board, which they distrust, and such is the feeling among them that should the Board reject any of the returns with the view solely of giving the ascendancy to the republicans the conservatives would undertake to fight themselves by force of arms.

## KELLOGG TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following telegram was received at the Executive Mansion yesterday evening, and was, by direction of the President, referred to Speaker Blaine:—

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 16, 1874.

I respectfully call that you will use your influence to secure the early departure for Louisiana of the select committee appointed yesterday, an amendment that an investigation, thorough and complete, will vindicate the policy of your administration in strengthening the republican party and will place the State government of Louisiana in a more just light before the country. The President has been very kind in his consideration of my also for to secure order, and I hope contribute in some degree to bring about a solution of our difficulties.

W. F. KELLOGG.

## AMES' MESSAGE.

A CALL ON THE MISSISSIPPI LEGISLATURE TO TAKE STEPS FOR OVERTHROWING THE "INSURRECTION."

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 17, 1874.

The Legislature assembled at noon to-day, nearly all the members being present. The Governor sent in his Message, declaring that the present condition of affairs was brought about by violent men for political purposes. He says:—"At this moment the State and county authorities are successfully repressed, and the free action of the people is impossible. Armed insurgents procure order for local elections, with the intention that the ballots be so cast, in such a reign of terror, that the will of the majority may be undone by the minority. The insurgents have deliberately and knowingly entered into the work of revolution, and we must act as they exist. If the insurrection is successful it must reduce the majority to the will of the minority, and that minority, which means gain power by force, must maintain it by legislation as harsh and cruel as its first acts of violence. In such a case one race will be deprived of their rights and remanded back to a condition of slavery, and the other race will be compelled to wander, seeking freedom and homes, with many of their race, in other States."

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## THE DEBTS OF ALABAMA.

TWO COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED TO EXAMINE THE LIABILITIES OF THE STATE ON THE BONDS ISSUED AND INDORSED.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Dec. 17, 1874.

The Legislature adjourned to-day until the 13th of January. The following act has been approved by the Governor:—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Alabama that the Governor of this State be and he is hereby authorized by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to appoint two citizens of this State, who shall hold their office for the term of two years from the date of their appointment, and who shall be sworn to discharge the duties of their office as such commissioners, and who shall be authorized to examine the liabilities of the State on the bonds issued and indorsed by the State, and to report to the Governor of the State, as often as he may require, and to make such report as he may deem proper.

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## THE GREAT PRUSSIAN TRIAL.

Legal Preparation Before the Great Struggle Between Bismarck and Von Arnim.

PUBLICITY OF THE PROCEEDINGS AND ONLY HOPE OF THE PRISONER.

THE PRESIDENT OF A SUPERIOR COURT.

BERLIN, Dec. 5, 1874.

I informed you about ten days ago that Count Arnim's trial would be postponed, and that it could not take place with justice to the accused on the 9th inst., which was the day first fixed for it, simply because the Count's defence was not ready. This morning I observe that the German government organs in the European press confirm this old news; but they give a different reason for the postponement of the trial. They declare that Count Arnim is in ill health, and endeavor to place the Berlin Foreign Office in the position of a chivalrous adversary, full of kindness and consideration for an invalid. Meanwhile the whole case between Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim has got into the hands of the lawyers, who are unfortunately dealing with it after their own methods; that is to say, by quibbling and concealment. This mode of treatment has never yet been successful in similar instances, and never will be. The law officers of the Crown are practically supreme over the tribunals of all European countries, and if the Arnim case is now to degenerate merely into a wordy war of counsel there is no doubt whatever that it will lose all public interest and that Prince Bismarck will win an easy victory. The best hope of Count Arnim was in thorough and complete publicity, and the hardest blow he has yet received is the withdrawal of the public from the trial, which has been brought forward against him. All the world would be quite willing to look on and see fair play for a good stand-up fight in "an open country" but reasonable persons will find neither advantage nor amusement in watching for occasional glimpses of a struggle which is going on in the dark, and of which the issue must depend more upon the tricks of advocates than upon the strength or rights of either party. The fact is, law can do nothing for Count Arnim. The difficulty in which he is involved resembles a labyrinth out of which there is no clear. He may break through it, but he cannot extricate himself by running round and round in a circle, which will, inevitably, bring him back to the point where he started. The only way out of the labyrinth is to bring forward against him which has been brought forward against him. They are all characterized by the same features of stupidity, cunning and injustice. They are, in fact, composed of a MOUNTAIN OF OFFICIAL RUBBISH which could not even give birth to a mouse if it were vigorously handled. It might all be contemptuously kicked down, but it cannot be climbed, for a man will sink utterly in the mud and mire at the first attempt to make his way through it. There is no case in the English or French law books in which a decision has been given against the public in a case of this kind. The claim to represent it whenever they have been resolutely determined to overcome an opponent. They first turn their adversary, then they take criminal proceedings against him, and then they smother his case with such an immense quantity of official rubbish that he is rendered invisible to mortal eye. To take a historical instance well known to the last generation, it may be remembered that Lord Dunsford, who was the most distinguished officer in the British navy, was tried by a court-martial, and the German diplomatic service. Lord Dunsford had given offence to the English government, and though he had been in the first instance with so much of a gentleman as the late Marquis of Normandy, the dispute between them was soon embittered by subordinate official persons, just as the dispute between Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim, so that Lord Dunsford was first deprived of his rank in the navy, dismissed the public service, and then he was charged with fraudulent stock-jobbing and shot up in jail after a verdict of guilty. The case of Count Arnim is precisely what will happen in the case of Count Arnim. The government imposed a fine on him, and then they proceeded to smother his case with such an immense quantity of official rubbish that he is rendered invisible to mortal eye. To take a historical instance well known to the last generation, it may be remembered that Lord Dunsford, who was the most distinguished officer in the British navy, was tried by a court-martial, and the German diplomatic service. Lord Dunsford had given offence to the English government, and though he had been in the first instance with so much of a gentleman as the late Marquis of Normandy, the dispute between them was soon embittered by subordinate official persons, just as the dispute between Prince Bismarck and Count Arnim, so that Lord Dunsford was first deprived of his rank in the navy, dismissed the public service, and then he was charged with fraudulent stock-jobbing and shot up in jail after a verdict of guilty. 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